DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[From the Mobile Tribune.

The Wife's vision and Dream.

Oh, where art thou, my husband dear, this dark and stormy night?
I'm gazing from our cottage door, mine eyes can see no light;
I strive to pierce the darkness deep that hides thee from my view,
My heart would leap o'er all the space and come, my love, to you.

I've gazed so long, mine eyes grow dim, and tears have filled them now—
But tears will ease my bosom's pain and cool my burning brow—
I will not close the cottage now, and shut thee out again,
For oh! my heart is comforted, I see thee thro' the rain.

I see them with the serried ranks, pursue the flying foe,
For Heaven has given the victory, and many are laid low.
I see thy tall and manly form rise higher than the rest,
I hear thee shout—"Our country's cause is ever first and best."

I see thee now within thy tent, thy weary head is bowed,
I stretch my arms to give thee rest, I call to thee aloud:
My poor lone husband, let me come, and sit down at thy side,
And take thy hands within mine own, and hear thee call me bride.

The vision's o'er—thou can'st not hear, I call to thee in vain—
The storm grows fierce, the air is cold, and faster falls the rain;
And now I've come within my room and knee beside our child—
Oh, could'st thou see that Heavenly ray! it slumbered while it smiled.

'Tis said in Irish legends old, that sleeping babes who smile
Have angels hov'ring over them, who talk to them the while—
Whilst kneeling thus beside our babe, I felt their presence near,
And heard them whispering to my heart—"Be brave and banish fear."

And now, dear husband, well I know, thou wilt come back to me,
That for our precious loved one's sake God watches over thee,
That He will bring thee back again to bless thy wife once more,
Who then will love thee with such love she never showed before.

Whilst kneeling thus I fell asleep beside our baby's bed,
And then my spirit was released and from the cottage fled.
The dreary space that intervened was nothing to its flight,
And now I'm hovering over thee, dear love, this very night.

I'll not disturb thy slumbers, dear, thy weary head shall rest,
Upon thy brow my longing lips but one solt kiss have pressed.
What sound was that, whence come those lights, and what are those alarms?
The trumpet blast, now loud and clear, the soldier calls to arms.

The spell was broke, in sadder fear I started from my dream.
When, through the lattice of my room, I saw the bright stars gleam,
The storm was o'er, the winds were hushed, all nature in repose,
May thus the storm of war soon pass, and Heaven disperse our foes. W.

CHEERING NEWS FROM NORTH ALABAMA — Amid the darkness of night, seeming to hang about us, how grateful the soft light of our recent success. The little anemone blooming here and there tells the opening of full Spring is near. So may Smithfield and Kinston, Yazoo River and Petersburg, Morton and Barnett's Fords be bright harbingers of the fullest fruition of our hopes for greater victories in the grand campaign about to open with the coming Spring. Cheering news reaches us today through a private source from North Alabama, stating that Corinth has been in the possession of the troops under Brigadier General Roddey since 26th January, and that upon the evacuation of that post, General Roddy ordered a portion of his forces under Colonel Johnson to cross the Tennessee river at Pride's Ferry and at Bainbridge, for the purpose of connecting with him and attacking Athens, where the enemy were in force. Roddey himself, with three hundred and fifty men, accompanied by two pieces of artillery, crossed at Brown's Ferry, and after dark, dismounted his men, and marching them on foot to Athens, attacked that place before daylight—the enemy being encamped there; drove him through his camp and through the entire town, when his retreat became a rout. Our troops then withdrew, burning and destroying his entire camp, together with a large amount of commissary and quartermaster stores; brought out twenty prisoners, one hundred horses, &c. Every man loaded himself with clothing, blankets, shoes, and whatever else he desired.

Colonel Johnson failed to connect with Gen. Roddey by reason of his meeting, near Cheal Creek, Wilder's (Federal) brigade, where a desperate fight of four hours ensued. After night, Wilder retreated, and Johnson fell back, having received orders from Gen. Roddey so to do.

The force Johnson encountered is estimated at three to one, and the force General Roddey fought at Athens was two to one. Roddey's was a complete surprise; Johnson's a fair, open fight against the large odds mentioned. A letter, from North Alabama, says the victories were beyond the most sanguine expectations, and the enemy severely repulsed. Our loss was thirteen killed and thirty wounded, against *positively* three times the number on the part of the enemy.

The people are represented as being in fine spirits since the evacuation of Corinth and these successes, are ploughing and preparing for planting crops.

General P. D. Roddey is one of the rising men of the army. Plain and unpretentious, he has won for himself, in military circles, the highest distinction, and is considered by officers of the highest military repute in our army, as one of the best of our cavalry commanders. Sprung from an humble parentage, he has carved for himself a name that will live while true and genuine worth finds admirers.—*Richmond Whig.*

A great many of the deluded young men who left this State two years ago to obtain their "rights" in the ranks of the rebel army, are returning daily.—*Louisville Journal.*

There will be a great many more of these "deluded young men" returning to Kentucky in the Spring, headed by the gallant Morgan, and in a condition to obtain their rights—"There's a good time coming."—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. VOL. I—No. 17.

Shells Versus Bibles.

General Gillmore, with one of his shells, has destroyed one enemy, in addition to our last report of casualties. One of his shells, on Monday, entered one of our smaller churches—not one of our older and more prominent churches, which have notoriously been used by their spires for targets—and nearly destroyed and obliterated a copy of a book once held in some esteem by the "settlers" in New England and New York. He has diminished our stock of Bibles by virtually destroying one copy. Can Dr. Hoge undertake to supply the loss from the generosity of some of our English friends?

Let the scattered and torn fragments and pieces of this shattered Bible be kept, and let some of them be sent to the British and Foreigh Bible Society, the American Bible Society, and other institutions of the sort, as memorials of Yankee warfare.

We have a small portion of the shattered Bible, beginning with part of the 13th Matthew, and concluding with a part of 15th Mat. The shell has passed through the lower half of the paging, and the first page we have has been torn just below the 18th verse of the 13th Matthew, leaving this verse:

"He said unto them, an enemy hath done this. The servants said unto Him, wilt Thou that we go and gather them up?"

The ancestors of Yankees since the days of Cain have endeavored to wipe out from the Bible certain stringent laws against murder and theft, and bearing false witness, and covetousness. We believe the Bible will prevail even against "the gates of hell," and God helping us, we intend to keep up our Bible banner, which we have set up in His name.—*Charleston Courier.*

ONLY A PRIVATE.—The private soldier is the true bulwark of the country. We may boast of the skill of our Generals, the construction of our fire arms, but it is upon the Private at last that the real issue depends. It is a rare trait to be able to command, but it is a nobler one to be able to yield implict obedience. The commands of the most skillful Generals are of non-effect without a brave, obedient and well-disciplined soldiery to put them into execution. They fight the battles of their country, and they deserve its deepest gratitude. They undergo the most cruel hardships incident to a field campaign. The toil falls chiefly on them. They are poorly paid, and worse fed and clad; yet they are expected to be never off post unless ordered off by some unlucky missile. And we are proud to be able to say that, with a small number of exceptions, we have a soldiery of which any country might boast. Called into the field suddenly, they enter the ranks without any military education, and frequently enter a battle without being able to excute a dozen commands; but they have never learned to flinch.

Their business is like men to fight,
And hero-like to die.

And they are ready for the emergency.—They take their lives in the hollow of their hands and hold it out as a sacrifice to purchase the redemption of their country. With a will to surmont every opposing obstacle, they not unfrequently give exhibitions of bravery that are wonderful, approximating even to rashness. They have won for the nation its all of military renown, and upon their brows should perch the laurels that have been clutched reeking from a score of hard-fought fields.

Our common soldiery have come nearer to a standard of perfection than our commanders. It is still a mooted question whether or not we have a *great* General in the field—we mean great in the most comprehensive sense of the term—but no one will presume to deny that we have as brave soldiers as ever presented arms to a foe or bivouacked on a field.

They are economists, as is exemplified by the many tricks to which they resort to protect themselves from the weather. Go into a camp of any dimensions and you will find them in all kinds of lodgings, from a hut to an artificial cave. They are skillful provisionists, as is amply proven by the testimony presented by every private pantry. But above all, they have a yell that belongs to no other class of beings than Confederate soldiers. It is peculiarly their own and they make most lavish use of it. They yell as they go into an engagement, and they yell as they come out.—They yell at a sight of their favorite commander, but their loudest and most perfect yell is reserved for a sight of crinoline.

To take them as a whole, our soldiery is an institution—but one which the nation may hug to herself as an honor. We are proud of them, and ready to do them honor at any time.

"Then here's to the boys in the army,
The heroes so valiant and true;
They fight for the nation's glory,
And stand by their bright cross of blue."

—*Atlanta Southern Confederacy.*

THE CONFEDERATES CAPTURE A TOWN IN KENTUCKY.—A dispatch in a Northern paper reports the capture of Scottsville, Kentucky, by a party of Confederates. Scottsville is the captal of Allen county, Kentucky, about one hundred and ten miles south of Louisville, and some ten miles from the Tennessee State line. The Louisville Journal says:

Captain Gillum, of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, was commanding at Scottsville with one hundred and fifty men, when Colonel Hamilton, with five hundred rebels, attacked him.

After a desperate fight Gillum surrendered Scottsville to Hamilton, on condition that private property should be respected and his men paroled.

Hamilton assented to this, but afterwards fired the Court House, destroying all the public documents.

[For The Confederate.

CAMP 47TH REGIMENT, N. C. TROOPS, February 8th, 1864.

The thanks of Company C, 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, are hereby tendered to Mrs. Capt. C. F. Iredell, of Raleigh, for a box of blankets and clothing which she kindly collected and sent. May the blessings of Providence abide richly with those who minister to the wants of the soldiers.

JOHN C. SYME,
Sergt. Commanding Co. C.

Miscellaneous.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs		$	5 00
" " " unpeeled, " 28 "			3 50
Axes, "	with handles, each	12	50
" "	without " "	12	
Bacon, "	sides per pound,	2	25
" "	hams, " "	2	25
" "	shoulders, per pound	2	
" "	jowles, " "	1	
Beans, "	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10	
Brandy, "	apple, per gallon,	20	
" "	peach, " "	25	
Beef, "	fresh nett, per pound		60
" "	salted, " "		85
" "	corn, " "		90
Brown stuff, "	good, per bush 28 lbs.	1	
Candles, "	tallow, per pound	2	25
" "	adamantine, per lb.	3	25
Chains, "	trace, per pair,	9	
Cloth, "	woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6	
Coffee, "	Rio, per pound,	4	50
Corn, "	unshelled, per bush of 70 pounds,	5	
" "	shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds	6	
Corn meal, "	sacks, not included, per bush of 50 lbs.,	6	
Drills, "	cotton, ⅞ yards wide, 3 yds. to pound, per yard,		80
Flour, "	extra family, per bbl. of 196 pounds,	60	
" "	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	20	
" "	superfine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.	55	
" "	superfine, per sack of 98 lbs.	25	
" "	fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.	50	
" "	" " sack of 98 lbs.	25	
Fodder, "	baled, per 100 lbs.	4	
" "	unbaled, " " "	3	50
Hats, "	wool, each	5	
Hay, "	baled, per 100 lbs.	5	
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4	
Hides, "	dry, per pound,	3	25
" "	green, " "	1	75
Horses, "	artillery, 1st class, per head	700	
" "	artillery, 2d class, per head	500	
" "	extra, per head		
Iron, "	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110	
" "	square or round per ton,	600	
" "	hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600	
" "	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds	600	
" "	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600	
" "	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 lbs.,	400	
" "	castings, per pound,		15
Jeans, "	wool domestic, per yd,	6	
Kettles, "	camp, iron, per lb.,		15
Lumber, "	good, per 1,000 feet,	50	
Lard, "	clean, " pound,	2	25
Leather, "	sole, " "	6	
" "	upper " "	7	
" "	harness, per pound,	7	
Molasses, "	cane, " gallon,	10	
" "	sorghum " "	5	
Mules, "	1st class per head,	700	
" "	2d " " "	500	
" "	3d " " "	400	
" "	extra " "		
Nails, "	per keg,	75	
Oats, "	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4	
" "	" baled, per 100 lbs.,	4	50
" "	shell, per bushel,	4	
Osnaburgs, "	cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yd,	1	
" "	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard	1	30
Peas, "	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	10	
Potatoes, "	Irish " " "	6	
" "	sweet, " " "	5	
Peaches, dried, "	peeled, per bush, 38 lbs.,	8	50
" "	unpeeled per bush 38 lbs.,	5	
Pork, "	fresh, nett, per pound.	1	50
" "	salt, " "	2	
Quinine, "	good, per ounce,	26	
Rice, "	new, " pound,		25
" "	old " "		20
Rye, "	good " bush. of 56 lbs.,	6	
Sacks, "	two bush. osnaburgs, each,	2	
Shirting, "	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1	30
" "	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,	1	10
Cotton stripes, "	3 yds. lb., per yard,	1	75
Salt, "	Coast, per bush, 50 lbs.	15	
" "	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	30	
" "	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	20	
Steel, "	cast, per pound,	4	
Shoes, "	army, per pair,	15	
Shoe thread "	flax, " pound,	10	
Socks, "	soldiers' wool per pair,	1	50
Sheep, "	fat, per head,	25	
Sugar, "	brown, common, per pound,	2	
Soap, "	hard, per pound,		40
" "	soft, " "		25
Shucks, "	baled, " 100 lbs.,	4	50
Shorts, "	good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1	
Ship stuff "	" " " " 37 "	1	75
Tea, "	black, " pound,	5	
" "	green, " "	8	
Tent cloth, "	cotton 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1	30
Tallow, "	clean, per pound,	1	50
Vinegar, "	cider, " gallon,	2	50
" "	manufactured, per gal.	1	25
Whikey, "	good " "	25	
Wheat, "	first rate white " bush. of 60 pounds,	10	
" "	fair, per bush of 60 lbs.,	8	50
" "	ordinary, per bush. of 60 pounds,	8	
Wheat straw, "	baled, per 100 lbs.,	1	50
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	1	
Wool, "	washed, " pound,	6	
" "	unwashed, " "	5	
Wagons, "	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350	
" "	iron axle, 4 horse, new each	475	
" "	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each	250	
" "	iron axle, 2 horse, new, each	275	
Wheat bran, "	per bush. of 17 lbs.,		70
Yarn, "	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs.,	10	

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pound,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day.	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner per day,	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner per day,	25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government. per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864. 10

☞ Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, copy 2 times in weekly, and send bill to Maj. W. M. Pearce, Chief Quartermaster.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service. Apply at this office. 13-d1w

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day,	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Oxford Female College.—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Notice.—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14 instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

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J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or desposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

$250 Reward.—Ranaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty five years of age, about five feet eight inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK,
16-d6t Graham, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Cards, Cards.—450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.

These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.

JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to

W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order COL. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
Geo. S. Dewey, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

WANTED—1000 LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED. The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to

9-d1w P. FERRALL.

Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.—Families can be supplied with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the

NEW MARKET STORE.

In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-d1t*

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
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Miscellaneous.

Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day, 18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day, 3
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Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month, 75
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EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Cards, Cards.—450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.

These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.

JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to

W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order COL. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
Geo. S. Dewey, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

WANTED—1000 LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED. The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to

9-d1w P. FERRALL.

Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.—Families can be supplied with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the

NEW MARKET STORE.

In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-d1t*

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

Military.

ENROLLING OFFICE, 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.
OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1, Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864, Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 53d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 57th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 41th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 41th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 11th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2ad. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than six or four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
Feb. 8, 1864.-14-d3t

☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and for ward accounts as above.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this Vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON,

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, February 13, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

The Habeas Corpus—Continued.

The Committee who made examination of the Resolutions we have heretofore quoted, of the meetings of the "Constitutional Information," and the "London Corresponding Society," and the dinner sentiments, and the communications of *citizen Hardy*—if they were now alive and were set down blind-fold in Raleigh, and the Standard were read over to them, would think themselves back in London in the date of 1794. All the same harsh denunciations of the Government, the same awful threats, the same shrewd disguise, even the same taking of the "*cue*," wherein the provincial resolutions adapt their language to the metropolitan programme. In citizen Gerrold's "stream of inspiring eloquence," they would readily recognize our plethoric declaimer, Hon. R. P. Dick. In T. Hardy, Esq., the hero of "critical movements and immediate action," they would discover the photograph of our old and successful competitor Dr. Leach:—the same *innocent leakage*, that the more artful did not intend. The resemblance between the two eras, their actors and pursuits, are identical—down even to the *tying themselves* on to Earl Stanhope, just as these *tie themselves* to Gov. Vance.

Well, what became of the movement and the agitators in 1794? Why, on the 16th of May, in three days, the Committee made report to this effect:

"Your Committee conclude, that the measures "which have been stated are directed to the "object of assembling a meeting which under "the name of *Convention*, may take upon itself "the character of a general representative of "the people. However at different periods the "term of parliamentary reform may have been "employed, it is obvious that the present view "of these Societies is not intended to be prose-"cuted by any application to Parliament, but "on the contrary by an open attempt to super-"cede the House of Commons."

The Committee were not deceived in 1794, and no more is our Government in these days, although the present agitators cloak their designs under almost the precise language of their predecessors.

On the same day Mr. Pitt presented his Bill for the *suspension of the Habeas Corpus*. He called the attention of the House to the *Societies* and their varied places of operation, now undisguised, audacious hostility—*now*, putting on the mask of attachment to the State and country—one day provoking the hand of justice; the next putting on the garb of reform and affecting zeal for the preservation of the Constitution—*only once*, "a sincere confession that not to "parliament, not to the executive power were "they to look for redress, but to the Convention "which they proposed to erect. Happily (said "the Prime Minister of England) for this "country and the world, they had prematurely "thought the period at hand, and thrown off "the mask just when the bulk of the nation "were uniting with the Government."

If this the greatest of England's Premiers were here to-day, he could not more accurately describe the agitators;—the same artful guise—the same unguarded discoveries—the same plan—the same causes of discontent, and the same inevitable end;—the dissolution of Government.

"Then" (said Mr. Pitt,) "it is *usual* in "time of danger to suspend the *habeas corpus* "laws: As those were made for the preser-"vation of the Constitution on one hand, so "on the other they could not exist if the "Constitution was gone. It is suspended "when the Constitution and liberty of the "country are most peculiarly guarded." After some clatter by the few about freedom of speech and press, the bill passed by a vote of 146 yeas, to 28 nays. It went to the Lords and passed there by 92 yeas to 7 nays; and thus authority was given to the King to secure and detain persons suspected of conspiring against the Government. The good and worthy of the citizens of England sustained the Parliament, the ministry was upheld, and order, quiet, public security and harmony of action were established, and the Government was left to prosecute the war, free from the embarrassing opposition of malcontents who, themselves, taking no useful part in it, were constantly arraying animosities against the Executive and Legislative departments, and thus aiding the cause of the enemy.

But what became of the agitators? We lay down the "Parliamentary History," to find the record of their future action in the Criminal Calendar of the country. We will remember that among the causes of complaint, with the worthies of the two Societies, as Convention agitators, whose proceedings we have noticed, was "the transporting of virtuous citizens to Botany Bay."

On turning to the criminal trials before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburg, in March 1794, we encounter among the defendants—or rather *panels*, as they are called in Scotland—the name of one Joseph Gerrold. We are struck with the name, having been heretofore struck with the "stream of inspiring eloquence" of one *citizen Gerrold*, poured out under a stomachic stimulant at an anniversary dinner of the "London Corresponding Society." On enquiry, we ascertain the two to be one—and we are *now* the more struck at the manifest change in our worthy citizen. At the dinner—he was "Citizen Gerrold"—big with good dinner—and preferring "rather to die the last of freemen, than live the first of slaves."—(By the bye, not a bad idea in a well fed man of preferring to die "THE LAST.")

Now he is PANEL Gerrold—answering to the name of Joseph: and the first thing he says before the Court is:—"My Lords, I am totally ignorant of the laws of this country. * * * I applied to several gentlemen of the profession to advocate my cause; they unanimously refused." * * The Lord Justice clerk replied—That his application was rather late, but he would assign him counsel. The accusation against *the panel* was of SEDITION—in the assisting to assemble an illegal association under the designation of a "General Convention of the friends of the people." That he had been present at a meeting as chairman, at which a resolution was passed, which

"Resolved, That on the first notice given of any bill in Parliament for the suspension of the "*habeas corpus*" act * * * the different delegates shall repair to such place as the secret Committee of this Convention shall appoint, and the first seven members shall declare the sittings permanent, and twenty-one shall constitute *a Convention and proceed to business*."

On these and similar charges he was tried, and on his trial was defended very ably by a young advocate by the name of Gilliers, who introduced into his speech (as young advocates sometimes will, poetry which applies the wrong way,) this quotation from Macbeth:

"O! fare thee well—those evils thou repeat'st,
upon thyself,
"Have banished me from Scotland."

The panel also defended himself, but without avail. He was found guilty of the crime, libelled, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, thus adding another to the virtuous members of Botany Bay.

Pursuing our investigations—in the year '94, we come to a special commission of Oyer and Terminer at the *Session House*, Old Bailey,—in the city of London. Present, Lord Chief Justice Eyre. Our attention is attracted by the call of "*Thomas Hardy*."—We had known a certain "T. Hardy, Sec'y," the writer of communications to the "Edinburg Gazeteer," (a *standard* newspaper of that day,) but this T. Hardy that we had known was a sort of prototype of our old friend and successful competitor, Dr. Leach. *He* used to write of the "critical moments"—that "now was the time to act"—that the "Hessians were in the land." In other words, that T. Hardy, like our old friend Dr. Leach, was a "leaky vessel"—a "broken cistern that would hold no water."

Strange to say, this Hardy is the identical T.—but no longer "T. Hardy, Sec'y"—no longer "citizen Hardy"—but *Thomas Hardy, prisoner in the dock of the Session House*, answering to the charge of high treason. The basis of a charge was these communications which we have noticed; the indictment ran—that "he did traitorously write and publish letters, instructions, resolutions, to move and seduce the subjects of the King to depute and send, and cause to be chosen, deputed and sent, delegates to compose *a Convention*, with intent and in order to subvert the legislative rule and government." * * *

He was defended by the most eminent of English Advocates, Mr. Erskine, and through his powerful agency—he was acquitted of treason—and justice having been satisfied on more prominent criminals, the prisoner, Thomas Hardy, the leaky prototype of our old competitor Dr. Leach, escaped. But we never hear of him afterwards in the world of letters, and presume he returned to mending soles, for he was a shoe-maker. The "Edinburg Gazetteer" was the title of a newspaper published in 1794 at Edinburg, and edited by one Alexander Scott. There were one or two other papers, sorts of common sewers for the vilest kind of trash, emanating from the ignoble and irresponsible members of the agitating societies; but the Gazetteer was the *standard* of authority with the seditious and ill-disposed. Its editor Alexander Scott, had been a politician of all parties, but had finally settled down among the band of seditious agitators and become its organ. This Alexander Scott was libelled for sedition, and his office seized and ample proofs found for his conviction, and he was convicted by the Lords Commissioners—but when the court came to pronounce sentence, Alexander Scott, the organ, had abandoned his comrades, citizens Gerrold, Shirving Palmer and others, and being "called in court, and three times, at the door of the court house, he forfeited his recognizance and failed to appear, and being enquired of at his own house, it was found that he did not lodge there "And thereupon he was adjudged to be an "outlaw and fugitive from his Majesty's laws, "and they ordained him to be put to *highnesses* "*horn*, and all his movable goods and gear to be "escheat and imbrought to his Majesty's use "for his contempt and disobedience in not ap-"pearing this day and place, in the hour of the "cause, to have underlyn the law for the crime "of sedition." * * *

We do not hear any more of Alexander Scott, the editor of the Gazetteer. He deserted his companions, escaped under cover of night, was outlawed, was supposed to have gone over to the enemy in France, where it is conjectured he perished miserably—meeting the common fate of those who desert their country.

We have shown now the agitation in England in 1794, and the results to the country of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the punishment of the Agitators. We have now noticed the progress of the lesser and unimportant characters through the agitation of 1794. We presume that they were not criminally prosecuted, (perhaps some of them turned State's evidence)—and were simply enrolled into the service and *made* to fight in the army.

On Monday we propose to take up the "*habeas corpus*" as understood in the old United States, and now in the Confederacy.

Mr. Reade, Again.

The last Standard says—"The labored attack of the *Confederate* on Mr. Senator Reade, will glance innocuous from the securely mailed reputation of that gentleman." Our criticism of Mr. Reade's speech was not an "attack." Attacks are rather in the line of the Standard—as by that means it "kills and makes alive." For example: On the 23rd of July 1856, it said of this same Mr E. G. Reade—"We learn that Mr. Rogers is reading a letter from Mr. E. G. Reade." * * "Mr. Reade is a smart man in a small way." * * * "This oily and unscrupulous demagogue may flourish for a season, but the day of retribution will surely come." Again, on the 30th of July, it said in reference to the Brooks and Sumner matter: "So if Mr. Brooks had told Mr. Reade of his "intention, he would have sneaked to Mr. Sum-"ner and informed him of the fact. His vote "shows that he would have done so. Mr. Reade "joins hands with these men, and aids them, in "this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern "State. He evinces his sympathies by his "vote; and his sympathies show that his heart "is not in the right place. He has misrepre-"sented a large majority of his constituents, "and disgraced himself. He stands exposed by "his own deliberate act, to the scorn and con-"tempt of all honorable men."

Raleigh Standard, July 23rd and 30th, 1856.

So Mr. Reade is a *sneak*—an *oily demagogue*—a sympathiser of Sumner—*a disgraced man, exposed to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men*:—his "voice will scarce be anywhere respected."

We never expect to make such an *attack* as this on Mr. Reade. *We* recognize him as a high-toned gentleman, a christian, and an upright member of society—a misguided, prejudiced and dangerous politician. His worst peril being of too close association (politically) with the Standard.

But which is to be believed—the Standard *then* or *now*? Why neither. The abuse was only "for party purposes"—so is the praise. Cease ——— "a file bites you."

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, writing from Snow Hill, says—"the public meeting held here the other day must not be taken as the sentiment of the good people of Greene county. A few noisy persons are making the disturbance."

We call the attention of the Editor of the Standard to the Communication addressed to him in this paper. It was written by one of his warmest personal friends, and is intended in the kindest spirit of friendship and candor. We hope it will be so received.

PATRIOTIC AND BENEVOLENT ADDRESSES.—We call attention to the notice in this paper, of Addresses to be delivered in this city on the evening of the 15th and 16th instant, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals of this State. The ability of the Speaker and the objects of the lectures cannot fail to call forth large and appreciative audiences. Dr. Lacy will be enthusiastically received, on his mission of love, by the people of this community, of which he was long a cherished and useful member.

FALSE INFORMATION.—The Richmond Dispatch says, that the Yankees engaged in the late raid were misled by the information of refugees, that there was no obstacle to a swoop upon the city. We advise the Yankees not to believe all they hear. No one in this city, except the head of the Government, and his confidential officer, know anything of our military preparations worth knowing. The Government knows how to keep its own secrets. We only wish the Yankees had pushed their late enterprise a little further.

Army Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.

The Operations Before Newbern.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1864.

The expedition against Newbern returned to this place on the 5th inst., having been absent about six days. You are well acquainted with the general result, and while there is reason for congratulation, all was not attained that was expected when the project was undertaken. The object, beyond doubt, was the capture of Newbern, but want of success was not the result of mismanagement or want of skill. The information acted upon was found in one very essential particular incorrect, inasmuch as the key to the position was not properly represented to those in command, either from ignorance on the part of the scouts, or else because very recent fortifications had been thrown up.

The surprises attempted were as complete as could have been made; and had the information been reliable, Newbern would most certainly have fallen. There was nothing left but to charge the enemy in their fortifications, defended by heavy siege guns, seeing which, our General very prudently retired; for if all are not mistaken we will have quite as much to contend against, in open field, during the present year, as will be agreeable, without fighting the enemy at such disadvantage. There is no disposition among those engaged to find fault with the expedition, though I doubt not there are many critics, who were toasting themselves by their mid-winter fires, that will be loud-mouthed in their censure and wholesale in their bause.

Nothing can properly picture the desolation of the country between the Trent river and Newbern. The dwellings in entire neighborhoods have been burned, and for miles not a habitation or sign of life can be seen. All is a wasted and desolated country.

Among the captives were some who had deserted our army and joined the enemy. They were easily identified, and two of them have been court-martialed and hung, while some ten or twelve others are awaiting sentence to expiate their crimes, and end their infamy upon the gallows.

[For The Confederate.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

He who takes the liberty of addressing you through this medium, is not your enemy, and does not seek to destroy you socially or politically. He is your friend and would gladly act the part of a friend toward you in the trying crisis through which you are now passing. Like yourself he was a Union man up to Lincoln's proclamation, and has ever since been a war man. He holds no office civil or military, nor does he desire one, being content to be numbered as one of the people. But he yields to no one in his devotion to the Southern cause, and will spare no means at his command to give success to our arms and force our enemy into an honorable peace.

In the spirit of friendship and candor he desires to tell you that your course for months past has been a source of deep sorrow to all the true and loyal, not only in North Carolina, but in every State in the Confederacy.—If you are a friend to the South in this gigantic struggle, and your friend is loath to believe otherwise, your course has certainly discouraged the friends of the South, and encouraged yours and their enemies. This fact cannot now escape your own observation, and the opposition which you encounter from the press of the Confederacy should show you how unjustifiable is your course. In all the Confederacy there are not three newspapers who openly endorse your sentiments, and not twice that number who do not openly oppose you. Should not this fact open your eyes?—Are all these guardians of right and truth wrong and you alone right? Have you more political foresight than they all? Look at the array of talent on the one hand, and then contrast them with your own and the one or two puny little sheets that sustain you. In this contrast you are not underrated. He who addresses you is not a stranger to your editorial tact and talent—to your large stock of political knowledge. But high as is his estimate of your ability, surely your attainments have not reached that point, that should embolden you to array your own judgement against almost the whole editorial fraternity of the Confederate States.

Does it not mortify you to see and know that you are thus discouraging your friends, and encouraging your enemies? Not a Northern paper reaches the Confederacy, that does not contain extracts or editorials commending your course, and the mere handful that act with you. And all through the North you are regarded as loyal to the United States, as only waiting an opportunity to return to the old flag. The writer has means of knowing this to be true, and you know it to be true. In Yankee prisons the Editorials and Correspondence of the Standard are read by Abolition Missionaries to Confederate prisoners, and they urged to renounce their allegiance to the Confederacy—to turn their backs upon their former comrades in arms and swear allegiance to the Lincoln Government. And many North Carolina soldiers confined in prison have thus been betrayed, and induced to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. This is no fiction, the evidence being in the possession of him who publishes it. Should not prudence cry to you to desist from giving the enemy such advantage? These facts you must know, and how can you, if a true Southern man, as you declare yourself to be, continue thus to injure your friends and aid your enemies?

You cannot fail to see that your continued criticisms of the Administration of the Government do harm at a time like this. Mr. Davis may not be a Washington—the world has never produced but one Washington, but he is our President, chosen without an opponent. He is our leader, and it is our solemn duty as true patriots to sustain him in administering the Government and in leading us on to victory. Not a number of your paper has been issued in many months without some direct or indirect attack upon him or those acting under his authority. In this you have weakened the confidence of the people in him, and have strengthened the hands of our enemies. Do they not rejoice at these attacks on our President? You know this is too true.

And then you are continually calling for Peace, as though the South had nothing to do but make the proposition officially and immediately, the war would cease. Whether you intended it or not, this is the impression you have made upon the mind of the masses of the people of North Carolina. And in this you have done great harm, and how can you fail to see it? What does this peace movement mean if it does not mean submission, or at least a proposition for reconstruction in some way? Now when our enemy is flushed with victory and is seemingly determined and confident of our subjugation, how else can he understand this movement in North Carolina? The Yankees consider themselves the stronger and we the weaker party in this struggle. They claim to have gained great advantages, and profess to believe that we are on the eve of yielding. And can this be a propitious time for us to make overtures of peace? The *New York Daily News* has well said recently, that "for the stronger party to offer peace, or propose negotiation, is magnanimity, but for the weaker it is the sign of weakness and irresolution." And you, Sir, are constantly giving the enemy this sign—constantly offering the encouragement by thus agitating the peace question at this most insuspicious period in the history of the struggle. The peace meetings that you have encouraged being held in this State have done immense injury in discouraging our friends and encouraging our enemies.

The call for a State Convention is another most unfortunate movement. For you declare it is not for the purpose of taking the State out of the Confederacy. But our enemies so construe it. How can the State in Convention aid in making peace at a time like the present? The call for such a meeting—the election of members to it, and the discussion of the peace question by it, would do more real harm to our cause, than all its brave soldiers from the State could do good in the army, and no soldiers have fought better, accomplished more, and bid fair to do better in any particular than those from North Carolina. You cannot be so blinded with the one idea uppermost in your mind, as not to see that this would be the result of the Convention. Then why oh! why will you agitate the question farther?

That your fault-finding, complaining disposition so manifest in the columns of your paper, has encouraged desertion from the army and disloyalty at home, you must have seen. And how could you continue such a course. True, you have frequently advised deserters to return to their commands, and all to yield to the laws as they are, but this has been done with so little earnestness and in such a peculiar manner, that even your best friends have not been able to ascertain your true sentiments.

Again, whilst you have many good men who sympathize with you in whole or in part, and many of those who ought from their social position and opportunities to be the first men in the State, yet you have drawn to your support all the disloyal, dissatisfied, disaffected and unworthy men in the State, and not only in your own State, but this class of men everywhere are your admirers.—Should not this fact open your eyes to the enormity of your policy? The writer of this has had free interconse with the people of the Confederacy, in many of the States, and knows this to be true; and farther, while shut up in the lines of the enemy, he has frequently heard you applauded by Federal officers, and your course commended by the Yankee soldiers.

Oh! Sir, it is time you were fully sensible of your true position in the eyes of the people of the Confederacy, and also of the old Union. A crisis in this war is approaching. This year will probably end the struggle in one form or another. Never were people more determined than are the true and loyal of these Southern States, and he who interposes in behalf of their enemy, and gives aid and comfort to those who seek their subjugation, will raise, ere he is aware of it, a storm of fury and indignation that will scarcely be able to discover the bounds of prudence and cool discretion.

You cannot shield yourself by putting the people before you, and declaring that you are but their mouthpiece, and that they are even in advance of you. You, Sir, are in advance of the masses of your own State in political attainments and general information. As the Editor of an old and well established political journal, published at the Capital of the State, having mingled so freely and being so well known to the public men of the State, and having filled so many positions of responsibility, it behooves you to lead the masses in the right paths, and not to be led by them, or to become the mere tool or mouthpiece of men inferior to you in information, opportunity and social position. Hundreds of your supporters are as good and as sincere as they know how to be, but they have not had the opportunity to inform themselves that you have, and you must not be led by them; but you, sir, should rise above the ignorance of this class of persons, and bestow on them the benefit of superior attainments, by refusing to be their mouthpiece in uttering foolish and impracticable things.

Will you, Sir, receive the truths presented you in this way in the spirit in which they have been given, and give them an impartial examination in your own private sanctum, and may he who thus addresses you hope that you may yet discover your error, and turn from it before that bound is passed from which there can be no retracing steps.

X. Y.

THE RAIDING EXPEDITION UP THE PENINSULA.—We are enabled, through a scout who captured two soldiers of the raiding force which came up the Peninsula on Sunday, to give a reliable statement of the regiments engaged in the expedition.

The white infantry consisted of the 118th, 139th, and 148th New York regiments. The negro infantry of the 4th and 6th Maryland and 5th Pennsylvania regiments.

The cavalry force was under command of Col. Onderdonk, and included the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Dodge; the 11th Pennsalvania, Col. Spears; the 5th Pennsylvania, the 3d and 20th New York, the 1st Dictrict of Columbia, (negro,) mounted and armed with sixteen shooter revolving rifles, and another company from Washington city.

The artillery consisted of four batteries (16 pieces) of 12 pounder guns.

The whole expedition is supposed to have numbered 10,000 men, and was piloted by Wilson, Thomas, and another deserter from our army. Gen. Wistar was in command of the above force.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

THE YANKEE ARMY—ITS DEPLETION.—We have, from two different sources—each within the enemy's lines—the consistent story that Meade's army has been depleted by furloughs and desertions; that it does not number more than twenty-five thousand men; and that it is generally believed in the North that it will abandon the Rapid Ann, and move back upon Washington, preparatory to the Spring campaign. In one instance this account comes from a lady recently from Warrenton; in another instance, it is the relation of a Confederate officer, escaped from Fort McHenry, who arrived in Richmond a day or two since. The latter reports, that he heard, and that it was believed in Baltimore, that the recent demonstrations of the enemy on the Peninsula were intended to divert attention from Meade's preparations for a retreat.

These accounts have such uncommon intelligence and consistency that we are inclined to attach much more credit to them than to the ussual clap-trap of "reliable ladies" and escaped prisoners. There is no doubt of the general fact that but few re-enlistments are occurring in the Yankee armies, and that with reduced force they must find it very difficult to hold all parts of that long military line, which extends from the Rappahannock to Jackson, in Mississippi.

It was reported by the telegraph, some days ago, that the Kentuckians in the Yankee army in Tennessee have, to a man, refused to re-enlist in Lincoln's army of subjugation.—They entered the service under the rallying cry of the Constitution and Union, and have since discovered the cheat and delusion.—Many of Lincoln's other soldiers have no doubt shared in this discovery, and will take the "sober second thought," before re-enlisting for the war.—*Richmond Examiner*.

Brutal Murder of Major Burroughs.

By the recent arrival of a lady from the vicinity of Norfolk, of the highest respectability, we learn that Maj. Edgar Bouroughs, whose death at Portsmouth has already been announced, was brutally murdered by a negro soldier, attached to the Yankee army. It will be recollected that he was confined in the Hospital at Portsmouth with small pox, and the Yankees accounts represented that he was shot while endeavoring to make his escape. We now hear that Major Burroughs was not endeavoring to escape but was simply turning over in his bed, when he was brutally, shot through the back by the dastardly Ethiopian who had been clad in Yankee uniform, and armed with a musket, to watch the movements of this gallant man, who was just recovering from this loathsome disease which had seized upon his delicate frame. This reaches us through a third party, but it is every way reliable, and was related to the father of Major Burroughs by the dying son, who survived the fatal shot just long enough to enable his aged parent to reach him, and receive the declaration from his dying lips. Will not our soldiers remember this great outrage—the greatest in the black catalogue of enormities committed by the inhuman foe since this bloody and unholy war has been inaugarated? The blood of Major Burroughs' cries aloud for vengeance, and our gallant soldiers must see to it that the cry is heeded.—*Petersbnrg Express*.

Let a fire bell ring in any important city of the South, and immediately assembles a whole brigade of able-bodied men, exclusive of the firemen. Now, ween the toesin of war sends its alarm notes through the land, why can they not as readily assemble, to extinguish the more dreadful fires of invasion? "The torch is at the temple door" of their freedom.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12.

In the Senate this morning, the Military Committee reported a bill to retire army officers: It provides that the President, on recommendation of the General Commanding Department or Army, may discharge any officer from service who has no assignable command or duty, or who is incompetent, inefficient or absent without leave. Officers disabled, the President may retire on full pay during the war, or assign them to such duty as they are able to perform. Passed, yeas 15, nays 8.

The Senate concurred in House amendments to General Staff bill, and it now awaits the President's signature. The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform that body whether General Lawton is now performing the duties of Quartermaster General, and has been since the tenth of August last, receiving the pay and allowances of Brigadier General, and if so, under what law.

The House passed the bill authorizing Attorney General to have the laws of Congress published in newspapers at such terms as may be agreed upon.

The Military Committee reported favorably on that portion of Senate bill to provide efficiency in the Cavalry service, which authorizes the General Commanding department to dismount and place in the infantry such cavalry as behave badly in the face of the enemy or are disorderly; but unfavorably on that portion abolishing Partizan Rangers, with a view to bringing in a [substitute not so sweeping in character; but the House postponed the whole bill indefinitely.

The President has vetoed the bill to establish a Veteran Soldiers Home. The veto message will be read in the House in the morning.

Conference Committees are endeavoring to reconcile differences between the Senate and House, on matters under consideration in secret session.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.

The enemy keep up an occasional firing, throwing about one shell every hour. Nothing further from John's Island. Prisoners taken represent their force three brigades with two guns. They carried off their dead and wounded with them on their retreat.

An official despatch from Gen. Fennegan, at Lake City, this evening, reports the enemy's advance checked. The news from there is decidedly cheering.

Stock Market Bouyant---Confederate Bonds---Further Advance.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12.

At auction to-day eight per cent bonds, long dates, sold for one hundred and twenty-five and a half and interest. Seven per cents one hundred and twelve. Cotton loan one hundred and seventy-five, flat. Seven-thirty interest treasury notes one hundred and four and a half. Sterling exchange on Nassau twenty-two. London twenty-two and a half average. All kinds of securites in demand.

Official dispatches from Beauregard state that Gen. Flinegan repulsed an advance of the enemy on Lake City, Florida. Gen. Wise had driven the Yankees on Johns Island towards their gunboats and was in pursuit to-day, though out numbered two to one.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 12.

The latest news from Knoxville states that there are 2,200 cases of small pox among the Yankees. Eighty died on Monday. The main body of the enemy are between there and Loudon. There is much suffering among the citizens there.

BEAST BUTLER'S PRISON-HOUSE.—A prisoner, recently released from Fortress Monroe, and who has reasons for desiring his name to be withheld from public curiosity, gives us some exciting accounts of the tortures practiced by Butler in this modern Bastile. The prisoner was supposed to possess important information. For a number of successive days he was brought before Butler to be interrogated, who gave a certain ceremony to the examination by placing him on an elevated platform and surrounding him with his staff. When the prisoner refused to yield to his inquiries, he was ordered back to his cell and kept on bread and water. These tortures of hunger were not only applied, but the vilest epithets were heaped upon the unfortunate man by Butler, who never dismissed him with any milder objurgation than that of a "d—d infamous scoundrel."

Our informant states that he left in confinement at Fortress Monroe four Jews, three of them hailing from Richmond and one from Lynchburg; those from Richmond being one Marcuse, a clothes dealer, his partner, and some fellow who kept a slop shop under the St. Charles Hotel. They had been fleeced by Butler of sixty thousand dollars in gold and greenbacks, and had feed a lawyer, named Chandler, in Norfolk, with six thousand dollars to intercede for their release. The experience of these men in running the gauntlet of Butler and his banditti should serve as a wholesome lesson to refugees, and especially the fugacious children of Abraham.—*Richmond Examiner*.

HEAD'QRS DEP'T OF S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 8, 1864.

Soldiers of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Floridia—The term of service of some of you is about to expire—You must have observed from the newspapers of your country that your brothers in arms of the vetran armies of Northern Virginia and of Tennessee have re-enlisted, as was to be expected of such men, by entire Companies, Battalions, Regiments and Brigades, proudly retaining the organization intact under which they have won renown. Will the men who have defended Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Battery Wagner, fail to follow these examples of soldierly patriotism?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

New Advertisements.

Addresses on the War and State of the country, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. LACY, D. D., chaplain in the Confederate States Army, at the Commons Hall on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of February 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At the close of each Address, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals in the State of North Carolina. 17-3t.

For Hire.—A negro girl about 14 years old for the balance of the year. Apply at THIS OFFICE. 17-3t*